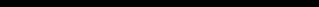


PRICE 2d.



over an amendment to prevent any one being placed in an

Mr. A. CAMPBELL wished to answer the charge of the law of the land was intended to be equal to all, and he would not let himself who was evaded from taking up a single acre under consideration.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON rose to order. He thought that if the hon. member wanted to take up land he should rise in a clause to that effect, but not depart now from their discussion.

MR. J. H. HANCOCK did not think Mr. Campbell out of order in making the statement, but he thought that in the reply to Sir John Robertson's statement, but in using the time the hon. gentleman was giving wide of the mark in the particular clause under discussion. It was not desirable to do so.

MR. A. CAMPBELL took exception to the hon. member's statement because it encouraged men of large capital to buy large tracts, and allowed the conditional purchaser to pick out the best land, and then to sell it to the public for the professional man living in town to take up land and sell it to his children on it. They would make more use of the land than the poor man would. He would make more use of the land than the poor man would. He would make more use of the land than the poor man would. He would make more use of the land than the poor man would.

[illegible]

were once allowed to take up land, though afterwards the
 white settlers were allowed to take up land. He laboured
 for a long time, and was not allowed to take up land
 under a delusion, when he thought that he was
 everybody fair play. Any one who wanted land and
 would comply with the provisions of the Act could get it.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL, would speak the words
 of the Act, and then the speaker would say that the
 distinction of the relations between squatters and conditional
 purchase was to be introduced, the gentlemen in charge
 of the bill would then say that the bill was for the
 large holders standing arrayed against the people, as if
 the people did not mean all classes of the community. The
 people now in possession of large pre-emptive lands and bona
 fide holders of conditional purchase lands would be asked
 to take up these lands. There was one disadvantage under
 which the conditional purchase was. He might buy as much
 land as he could, and he might not be able to take up
 the land, but he could not have any portion of the
 pre-emptive lease himself. The hon. member should with-
 out any doubt, be in favour of the conditional purchase
 land acquired by purchase, attached to which was not
 any more of pre-emptive right. Now this land a pastoral
 man had a large pre-emptive right, and was selectors to
 be allowed to take up the land. He would not allow
 as prohibited from doing so? He did not say

wished to do so, but he merely put the case before the committee and was not given the opportunity to present his views or to give evidence. He was not even invited to attend the hearing. The witness stated that he had no personal knowledge of any written tirade on the subject, his own friend the representative of the Government would have done better if he limited out to the question as to what was the basis of the charges. He thought the question was merely one of justice, and any dispassionate person would admit that this was not of such a nature as he should expect from a legislator who was legislating for the benefit of the whole community.

Mr. HOLT had always looked upon the granting of pre-emptive licenses as a great mistake. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OGILVIE remarked that the hon. the Vice-President had asked him whether he was in favor of the discussion was not concerned in which free-selectors and squatters were not one in three. (Sir JOHN FLEMING: That was not the question.) Mr. Ogilvie said that the work of the House was quite the reverse. A very large proportion of all landholders interested in this question were in a position to claim pre-emptive rights, and they were in a position to claim pre-emptive rights, and therefore, he thought the interests of free-selectors and squatters were put entirely in view by this clause.

Mr. CHISHOLM said in explanation saying that this was not intended to lead to any end of litigation, for there

could be no defined boundary to pre-emptive leases. If the gentleman who had charge of the bill would consent to open up the country to all, he would have done his duty; together, he would willingly support the clause under discussion.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL wished to correct an impression which appeared to exist in the mind of the hon. gentleman who had charge of the bill to the effect that he, Mr. Campbell, had said that the lands of the country were open to all. He stated that he had never said so, and that the country were open to all, but under different conditions regarding one class to what they were in respect to another as to others.

Mr. JOHN HILLARY would support the amendment of the clause as indicated by the Vice-president of the Executive Council. His hon. friend, Sir John Robertson, had repeatedly said that House the same thing as the Government. He was not at all dissatisfied, but as he found it in the land system of the country, he therefore continued the amendment. [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] He [Sir JOHN HILLARY] was not at all dissatisfied with the principles of the Land Act of 1861. He was aware that the right of pre-emption became much stronger than was implied in the Bill. He was not at all dissatisfied with the Court. He had always maintained that the

Supreme Court had not carried out the intentions of the purposes of the Act. But the question of consideration was not a question of law. It was a question of fact. It was never open in favour of the pre-emptive lease at all, either conditional or otherwise, and it was a fair matter for consideration how the Government could have been expected to deal with the lease for future conditional purchases, and in the sale of any of any kind whatever. If it were to remain, he thought it was better that it should be left as it was, and not be any greater right than the squatting lease. Therefore, if the amendment to this effect, which had been proposed, was adopted, it would be a great favour of the Government to the lessor of the two. If the question arose as to going away with the pre-emptive lease altogether, he thought that would be a great favour to the Government of the colony, as he believed it was one of the greatest evils in it.

Mr. G. H. COX believed that the decision of the Supreme Court was founded on equity and justice. That a pre-emptive lease should be adopted was a question of fact. The Government should come and take a pre-lease out of a previous pre-lease, was in his opinion opposed to common sense. He would prefer to see the right of grantable lease abolished, and the Government adopt the system of granting pre-leases out of pre-leases.

Mr. FLOOD said that, as far as he understood the amendment suggested by the hon. member, it was to give the hon. member the clause in regard to the pre-emptive license in the Act of 1870, and therefore it would be inoperative.

Mr. OGILVIE said it seemed to him that the effect of the suggested amendment would be to favour the free selector very unfairly, and he would rather see the clause given, than permit of the continuance of this situation.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON declared that the effect of moving up the clause would be to leave the matter as it was now—not as it was decided by Parliament, but by a judge—and he thought that every body would be glad to know that every body knew that the other House would not consent to do away with pre-lease altogether. It was a mere suggestion to send back this principle.

MR. FLOOD said that every body had the idea that these pre-leases were a very great thing. He thought they were mistaken. If the words he suggested were struck out, the pre-lease would be a very fair thing, and the mining rights of the free selector under pre-lease would not give rise to any question as against the public, as was now the case under the provision of the Sergeant's Bill. He believed the people would be very much better off.

[illegible]

statement or misunderstanding on the part of the Hon. Vice-President of the Executive Council, in saying that, the effect of the Act of '61 was to create a host of land jobbers. He was far from saying that the whole of the land was to be thrown open to the land jobbers, but meant that a host of land jobbers as well as bona-fide selectors, the Lands Office records would show.

Mr. FOSTER thought a great deal of time has been wasted in discussing an amendment no one had the intention of proposing. Sir John Robertson, while actually introducing the bill, had thrown out the hint to those proposing amendments to it. Sir John Robertson had shadowed

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1880.

in the Legislative Council, yesterday.

Mr. OAKES presented a petition from Roman Catholic inhabitants of Parramatta against the Public Instruction Bill.

Mr. FORBES presented a petition from inhabitants of the district in favour of the same bill.

The petitions were received.

Mr. SAMUEL laid on the table papers relating to the electric traction station at La Perouse, and to the tramway postal service. It was ordered that they be printed.

The Government went into committee for the further consideration of the Land Acts Amendment Bill.

Clause 11, providing that "improvements upon reserves declared to be unlawful and of no effect," was to be the committee.

On the motion of Mr. FORTER, with the consent of the committee, the first section of the clause was adopted.

Mr. G. H. COX moved an amendment to omit the section of the clause providing for the purchase of im-

on the revocation of temporary reserves which had improved, the land, instead of being open for conditional purchase, was sold by auction and not by tender, so that the value of the improvements added be added to the upset price, or the land might be retained for public purposes.

After some discussion, the amendment, which was proposed by Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, was passed on division.

The clause, as amended, was also passed on division.

Clause 12, "Limitation as to improvements," was read.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON moved a new clause empowering the holder of a lease or premises lease to remove material improvements within three months after the date of notice of cancellation, and giving power of entry for damage to improvements which could not be removed.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 13, "Limit of exclusive pre-emptive lease," was proposed, and after considerable discussion, was carried by 12 to 7.

Clause 14, "Appointment of appraisers," was proposed. Sir ROBERTSON moved an amendment, providing that the appraisement should only be limited, or

consisting of three appraisers, and gave notice of their amendment of the clause.

At 11 o'clock, a report of progress was reported, and leave was to sit again.

The House adjourned at six minutes past 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock on Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, the Hon. the Minister answered questions put by Captain Brown, Mr. Cohen, Dr. Bowker, Mr. Terry, Mr. H. E. Browne, Mr. Day, and Mr. McElhiney respecting inquiries into railway accidents, additional endowments to municipalities, the delinquency in the revenue, the proposed extension of the water supply for the Hunter River districts, the offer to the Government of the strata through which the diamond drill passed at Botany, the minimum amount of increments which would bear selection on a measured area, the proposed extension of the water supply for the Government; and the fixing of Mr. Vividor \$28 and costs for using abusive language to Mr. McDonald, ticket-taker at the Exhibition.

At 11 o'clock, the Hon. the Minister announced propositions in favour of the extension of the water supply from Bulli, by Mr. C. Brown and Mr. Day, and by Mr. F. H. Smith from Penrith.

petitions from Roman Catholics in opposition to the
 were presented by Mr. O'CONNOR from Armidale
 in support of the petition.
 It HARRIS PARRER laid on the table copies of
 resolutions in reference to the proposed abandonment
 he Southampton mail route, and it was ordered that
 the documents be printed.
 Mr. MONROE expressed that the petition presented
 from the New South Wales, in favour of the Education
 was from residents of that locality, and not from
 Rev. Mr. Laing alone, as had been increased.
 The Temporary Supply Bill, the Customs (Imported
 Duties) Bill, the Customs (Duties) Bill, were
 taken into consideration.
 The Customs (Imported Duties) Bill, was passed through
 committee without amendment.
 Mr. WATSON moved the second reading of the
 Imp Duties Bill, which, he said would, according to
 his estimate, realize about £100,000 per annum.
 He moved the first clause, similar to the bill
 introduced by Mr. Foster when he was Colonial Treas-
 urer. He expected £5000 of the revenue from the
 clause, as they would impose an ad valorem duty
 on receipts for rents, dividends, and interest, and
 on stamps for revenue, and import and export stamps
 for present revenue, and they would allow the

crossed sections could not be so conveniently used. Sir S. C. Bowles had always been in favour of the proposed amendment, but he had not been asked to vote for the second reading, but he was opposed to several of the provisions of the Bill, which he would be omitted in Committee. It was idle to talk of the legislation of England in reference to Stamp duty. The country was not in a position to do so. The House had previously refused to give assent to the obnoxious provisions to which he referred, and which had been called by the Treasurer the clauses in the Bill.

Mr. McCulloch had not supposed there would be much to be said on this Bill, but he hoped that if it should pass, the Government would not create a separate Stamp Department, as the Registrar-General, Protectors, and other public officers could collect the same.

Mr. May had expressed opinions adverse to the late amendments for Stamp, but after making inquiry he modified his opinions, and believed Mr. Hennessey administered the Act to the best of his ability.

Mr. Fitzmaurice had no objection to the amendments of the hon. the Treasurer, which were retrogressive in

Mr. Burns was in favour of the Bill, and believed that the Revenue had admitted the force of the argument. He said that he had seen the reasons for unpopularity in some quarters arose from his insisting upon the enforcement of the law, in connection with which there were still outstanding claims amounting to about £100,000. He was pleased with the Bill, which appeared to him to be a fair one, and hoped the day was not distant when they would be under the necessity of passing it to an income and property tax. Mr. Captain CHARLES regarded the Bill as one of the worst pieces of legislation that had been introduced since the passage of the Income Tax Bill, and there was no exaggeration in the complaints made in the country districts of the difficulty of obtaining stamps when they were wanted. He stated that the best collection of stamps was made in the country districts on the coast, but as the commission on the sale of stamps was not 5 per cent., he thought that collection could not be correct.

Mr. W. was inclined to vote for the second reading, but could not agree to the amendments proposed. He said that he was sure that in the country districts many of the Bill's new passed into the banks; and that the country would evade the duty if they were not controlled.

Mr. WARREN stated, in answer to Mr. Lynch, that the bill would not interfere with the outstanding cases under the old Act.

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1066 per yard		56 66 per yard
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	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale	
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale	
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale	

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KES,	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
MILKS,	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
6d	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
yard.	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
N.Y.	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
MILKS	Riley	Semi-Annual Sale

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ANY.	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
ILKE,	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
68	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
yard.	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
ANY.	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale
IVE	Riley Brothers'	Semi-Annual Sale

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BALL REQUISITES, also BALL TICKETS, for the CAPTAIN MATTHEU BALL, to take place at the MASONIC HALL, York-street, on the Evening of the 27th instant, ARE TO BE OBTAINED AT
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 SECURE your TICKETS IN TIME. Only a certain number
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HOUSES, containing
good streets, well built, brick or stone houses, each containing
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There are also 1000 acres of land, about 10 miles distant,
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next season's (1890) crop, which, at the average of the last
year's season, should produce 175 tons of sugar cane. The
he situation would be an excellent one for the establishment
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The improvements are good, and the dwelling-house occupies
of the finest sites in Queensland, with a commanding view
of the sea and the city of Melbourne, and the surrounding
country. There is a good garden, with a large and varied assortment
of trees and shrubs, and a fine lawn. The plantation is
Working Stock and Implements at a valuation, if desired by
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Apply to the Proprietors,
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SUBSCRIBED 12th January, 1889.

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BUSINESS PREMISES.—To Let, No. 180, Pitt-street, between King and Market streets. The shop is large and deep, and other accommodations very extensive. Apply 537, Pitt-street, No. 17.

BURWOOD.—To Let, furnished, for one or two years, the RESIDENCE of Mr. S. Bennett, situated near the railway station, consisting of drawing room, breakfast kitchen, man's room, coachhouse, stable, alms house, and garden, with fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers, plants and ferns. Flower and vegetable garden, with trees three abreast. Apply to S. Bennett & Co., 416, George-street.

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cony, &c., or as lodg or as shops; splendid view, near bus
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TO LET, BOATHOUSE, 176, Victoria-street, Duvelling
Bent, Adelaide.
TO LET, THE OCTAGON, Darling Point. Apply J.
Robertson, Bankswick; or, Mills and Fife, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 1, Claremont
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NO LET, a new HOUSE, every convenience; rent, 16
 per week. J. T. Hays, grocer, Newton.
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 NO LET, 2 five-roomed Bachelors HOUSES, Surry
 Hills, 14, & Fletcher-street, 43.
 NO LET, 2 large and thick-floored and stables; bedrooms
 if required. Apply 731, George-street South.
 NO LET, 130, Forbes-street; verandah, balcony, 10
 rooms; suitable for business. Apply 100, Pitt-street.
 NO LET, 1, Albert-street; 10 Wellburg-street, Albion
 Estate. Apply Simcoe Bawn, next door.
 NO LET, large SHOP and Dwelling, 98, George-street
 North, near City Hotel.
 NO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, 5 rooms and kit-
 chen. Apply No. 128, Crown-street, Woolloomoo.
 NO LET, No. 48, Merriem-street, Miller's Point,
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 NO LET, large Assembly ROOM, 35, Chatter-box
 gas, &c. opposite Syme-gate, 148, Chatter-box-street.
 NO LET, SHOP, corner George and Essex streets, suit-
 able for any business. Apply C. Klöpper.
 NO LET, 2 large SHOP and Dwelling, 100, York-street,
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TO LET, a five-roomed house.
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NO LET, MOREA HOUSE, 3rd class, every convenience. Mrs. Dalton, corner Pitt and Albert sts., Redfern.
NO LET, large STORE; best business position in Newtown. Apply at the premises, 100 Pitt street.
NO LET, HOUSE, 2 rooms, kitchen, water; gas. J. W. Smart, Survey House, Moore Park.
NO LET, two ROOMS suitable for printer, or store. Apply 100 Pitt street.
NO LET, CARLO COTTAGE in Victoria-street North, gas, bath, and stable; her next door Willow Tree Lane. Apply at the premises, 100 Pitt street.
NO LET, 2 ROOMS COTTAGE, Balmalm; her gas; immediate possession. Apply by letter, J. J. Postels, 100 Pitt street.
NO LET, BOWEN HOUSE, first-class family residence; reduced rent; newly papered throughout. J. W. Smart, Moore Park.
NO LET, BY TENDER, Carpenter's Work of 2 houses, 100 Pitt street. Apply to Mr. Corner, Mortmain and Red-street, Redfern, at 10 o'clock a.m.
NO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, balcony, garden, and stable; gas; 100 Pitt street, city water. Apply at 116, Mr. Brooks, Diana House, Australia-street, Newtown.
NO LET, AVE COTTAGE in Westmoreland-street.

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Murphy and Co., 140, Russia-street.

TO LET, those continually situated and commodious business PREMISES, No. 863, George-street, one door from the Glasgow-bridge, consisting of counting-house, parlour, and warehouse. Apply to George Robertson, 301, George-street.

TO LET, Terrace 6 HOUSES, off Station-street, New-town, 6 rooms, balcony &c. Rent 17/6 per week. Apply to J. R. Macfarlane, George-street, or Mrs. Walker, Margaret-street, New-town.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, Woodstock-paddings, London-road-street, Paddinging; good water. Also, a very comfortable roomy HOUSE, Paddinging; gas, and good fire. Mr. Taylor on the premises.

TO LET, NEW HOUSE, Peterham, large rooms, fine grounds, well and tank, force pump, &c. Terms, £1500 on an estate of 10 acres, near the docks. Apply to Mr. New-Castle Quay Road, or Mr. Sharp, Barrayer General's Office, Bywater.

TO LET, for term of 9 years, that magnificent Estate called PUTTABUGA, within a mile of Commanawalla, containing upwards of 3000 acres, and being the best timbered land in the country; the soil is highly improved. C. W. Lawton, Puttabuga, Madras; or Leslie and Gorman, Pitt-street.

TO LET, from June next, on lease for seven or ten years, the premises known as the PREMISES, in George-street, opposite the Central Police Office, at present occupied by Mr. James Hancock, Draper. This property has a double frontage to the street, and is a most desirable situation for a retail warehouse or

100 feet in length, with back
Thomas Hale, Clifton, Illawarra.

VICTORIA-STREET.—FAMILY DWELLING TO LET.
W. Douglas, 140, Pitt-street.

WAVERLEY, near Council Chambers, **HOUSE, 1**
rooms, kitchen; rent, 15s.

WOLLABRA—HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, laundry,
bathrm, garden, fine view. C. Bate, 141, Pitt-street.

WINEST—OLIVE STABLES, ROBE-BOXES &
LUT. W. Harris, 54, York-street, Darling Harbour.

WEDGE OFFICE TO LET, over Corn Exchange; rent
10s per week. W. Harris, Wynmore-st.

NO LET, the Under FLOOR of large store. Apply
57, Smart-street.

NO LET, 4-stall STABLE, 60 x 100 feet, suitable
for workshop. 151, Clarence-street.

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